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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature  
Max. +26° C. Minimum 5° C.  
Sun sets today at 5:35 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:15 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

# KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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PRICE Af. 2

VOL. IV NO. 174

KABUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1965, (AQRAB 2, 1344 S.H.)

## Afghanistan Continues Work For UN Ideals, Dr. Yousuf Says

I AM happy to reiterate Afghanistan's belief and interest in the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter on the occasion of 20th anniversary of the founding of the world body. I state with full conviction that our efforts for the attainment of the lofty ideals of the United Nations will continue unabated.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf made these remarks in his UN Day message.

Now that it has struggled for a fifth of a century to serve humanity we can be sure that the United Nations has a prominent and effective role in international life.

The United Nations is not only the most important centre of co-ordination for international co-operation to attain economic, social and cultural progress but also the repository of hopes and aspirations of the peoples of the world in safeguarding against the disturbance of peace and security. Therefore, the United Nations is the most important centre of human struggle for the attainment of peace and prosperity.

During the past twenty years happily, the United Nations has taken big steps towards universality; and now the great majority of the countries of the world are members of the United Nations and its specialised agencies. We expect that the most serious steps should be taken and the legitimate right of the Peoples Republic of China be restored in the world body.

The changes that have taken place in the world during the past twenty years and the corresponding role of the United Nations necessitate a reform in the structure of the world body, specially the expansion of some of its organs. Fortunately such reforms have begun and we hope that in the future they will con-

tinue in accordance with the wishes and needs of the nations and peoples of the world. Support of the United Nations accompanied by positive neutrality, friendship and cooperation with all nations of the world constitute the fundamental lines of Afghanistan's foreign policy.

In conclusion I express the hope that by the end of the current year which has been called the International Cooperation Year and at the beginning of its 21st year of existence the United Nations would be more successful in the attainment of its high ideals for the strengthening of world peace and progress of nations and peoples of the world through understanding and co-operation among its members.

## Double Launching Set For Monday From Cape Kennedy

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, October 24, (Reuter).—WEATHER forecasters Saturday predicted clouds over Cape Kennedy for Monday's double space launching but there was no serious threat of postponement.

The Weather Bureau said there would probably be some clouds in the launching areas but they did not expect them to be thick enough to prevent the Atlas-Agena and manned Titan-Gemini rockets being launched.

The Atlas-Agena rocket is scheduled to leave Cape Kennedy at 1500 GMT to hurl the Agena into orbit as a target satellite.

At 1641 GMT a titan will launch the astronauts, Captain Walter Schirra and Major Thomas Stafford, in a Gemini spacecraft to begin chasing the Agena.

The flight's main objective is rendezvous and link up with the Agena. This manoeuvre, vital to

## Prince Ahmad Shah To Visit Red Lion Society In Iran

KABUL, Oct. 24.—HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, will leave for Iran early in November at the invitation of HRH Shams Pahlavi, President of the Iranian Red Lion Society.

HRH Shams Pahlavi had invited HRH Prince Ahmad Shah to visit Iran and the Iranian Red Lion Society at a convenient time. The programme for the visit was presented to HRH Prince Ahmad Shah on Saturday morning by Hussein Khatibi, Vice-President of the National Assembly and Executive Director of the Iranian Red Lion Society. Khatibi arrived in Kabul three days ago.

Afghanistan's Ambassador to Iran, Asadullah Seraj, the Deputy Minister of Public Health and Iranian Ambassador in Kabul Zulfikari were present when Khatibi presented the programme.

future missions to the moon, involves the most precise timing the national aeronautics and Space Administration has ever attempted.

Flying in the blood of Captain Walter Schirra, who makes his second spaceflight.

One of his main ambitions is to be on the first American spaceship to land on the moon, although he will be 46 when the U.S. is planning to achieve this in 1969.

Captain Schirra son of a first World War flying ace, spent his early years travelling all over the U.S. with his parents' "flying circus." He was piloting light planes at an age when most fliers are still at school.

## UDI NOT ISSUE IN TALKS, SMITH SAYS

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 24, (AP).—A unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia will not be an issue during his talks next week with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith said Saturday.

This surprise announcement came in a prepared statement issued by Smith. It hit the central African colony as arrangements were being completed for Wilson's arrival in Salisbury Monday.

He was to have with him Commonwealth Relations Secretary Arthur Bottomley and a large staff of advisers and security men.

Smith insisted that the issue during his talks with Wilson will be negotiated independence for Rhodesia on the basis of the 1961 constitution.

It is this Constitution that provides for continued rule by the white minority the major obstacle to an agreement on independence in the long drawn-out negotiations between the two governments.

Smith said people had suggested to him that the talks next week with Wilson indicated the Rhodesian government was moving away from the stand it had taken during the recent discussions on independence in London.

He said he thought, it was important he should set things straight for the record.

"For a long time now the Bri-

tish government has been aware of the fact we are not prepared to go further than the basis of the 1961 Constitution for our independence. This was made public at the recent London talks and I am

## Medical Delegation Returns From China

KABUL, Oct. 24.—An Afghan medical delegation led by Dr. Mir Ghulam Haider Maher, chief of the Administrative Department in the Ministry of Public Health, who went to the People's Republic of China four weeks ago, returned to Kabul Saturday.

During its stay in China the delegation visited health institutions in various parts of the country.

On arrival at the airport Dr. Maher said the delegation's visit to China was not a mere observation tour. Members of the delegation also learned new things about the way Chinese physicians worked and organised health institutions.

He praised the progress made in China in the field of environmental hygiene and expressed appreciation for the warm hospitality accorded the delegation.

Dr. Maher delivered a lecture in Peking on Afghanistan's medical achievements and the way various diseases are being wiped out.

## Crowded Jirgah Hall Forces Postponement Of Session

KABUL, Oct. 24.—A plenary meeting of the Wolesi Jirgah in which Prime Minister designate Dr. Mohammad Yousuf was to have presented the list of his cabinet and the policy of his government was postponed because a large number of visitors had entered the Jirgah hall beforehand and made the the opening of the Jirgah impossible.

Despite repeated requests by the President of the Assembly and several deputies, the visitors, refused to leave the hall. The deputies then decided to leave the hall.

The Jirgah had decided yesterday that today's proceeding should be open to the public, but it was expected that visitors would gather outside the building where loudspeaker were installed to make it possible for them to hear about the hearings inside.

Article 57 of the Constitution says nobody may enter the meeting place of the Parliament by force.

The Wolesi Jirgah yesterday afternoon decided that the Prime Minister designate should introduce his new cabinet and the outline of his government to the Jirgah, then, after several days of discussion and study the members of the Wolesi Jirgah will declare their decision.

The Jirgah also decided that before the grant of the vote of confidence questions relating to the background of the ministers and their property should be asked. The Minister concerned may be summoned to the House to answer. The Jirgah met under its Chairman, Dr. Zahir.

## Cypriot Ambassador Confers With Thant On Resolution

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 24, (AP).—CYPRIOT ambassador Zenon Rossides said Saturday his delegation was "considering a resolution" to "insure the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus", designed for submission to the UN General Assembly.

He told a reporter he did not know yet how soon such a resolution would be put before the UN General Assembly or who would sponsor it.

On rival proposals from Cyprus and Turkey, the 117-nation assembly has put the question of Cyprus on its agenda and assigned it for debate to the main political committee. Rossides said he expected the committee debate would start in late November or early December.

Turkey early this week submitted a resolution favouring a negotiated settlement by which the majority of Greek Cypriot community and the Minority Turkish Cypriot community would "share responsibility on a basis of co-administration and communal autonomy for the administration of the island".

## Indian President Stresses Danger Of Proliferation

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24, (DPA).—India does not wish for proliferation of nuclear weapons. Indian President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan said here Saturday.

In a broadcast over All India Radio commemorating the 20th United Nations Day the Indian President said that further spread of nuclear weapons could only be prevented if the nuclear powers pledged not to deliver such weapons either directly or indirectly to non-nuclear powers and United Nations acted justly throughout the world would be awakened that it served all and was not merely an instrument of the great powers.

For India, he continued, United Nations was the hopes and efforts of the world for justice and prog-

## Meshrano Jirgah Elects Malikyar Vice-President

KABUL, Oct. 24.—At Saturday's meeting of the Meshrano Jirgah Senator Gul Ahmad Malikyar was elected the First Vice-President by a majority vote. The meeting, which was presided over by the President, Senator Dawi, was attended by 48 members.

Dawi announced the agenda which included election of the First Vice-President. Malikyar, who was the only candidate, was elected with 40 votes in favour, two against and six abstentions.

The afternoon session, also presided over by Senator Dawi, elected Senator Mir Abdul Karim Maaqool from Perwan as the second Vice-President of the House by a majority vote. He was also the only candidate for the position. The count was 38 in favour, one against and seven abstentions.

The Meshrano Jirgah is expected to elect the first secretary and assistant secretary of the House today.

## Chinese Industrial Experts Arrive

KABUL, Oct. 24.—A ten-man group of industrial experts from the People's Republic of China arrived in Kabul Saturday morning.

The experts will study problems relating to the initial survey of certain industrial projects for the manufacture of textiles, caustic soda, ceramics and lapis lazuli goods. They are also expected to hold talks with officials of the Afghan Ministry of Mines and Industries.



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## KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 24, 1965

## United Nations Day

United Nations Day being celebrated by all member states today has a special significance this year. Today is the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the world organisation which since last year has solved one of the gravest problems it has ever faced. Over the question of financing the UN's peacekeeping operations, its members, particularly those directly involved, have shown realism and understanding. The agreement reached as a result has enabled the 20th session of the General Assembly to be conducted in a calm atmosphere.

It would be stressing the obvious to say that since it came into being the UN has played a vital role in preserving peace and advancing the cause of prosperity all over the world. On this day all peoples should think of finding ways of strengthening the United Nations in such a way that it can live up to their expectations in discharging its responsibilities. The decision to increase membership of the Security Council and that of the Economic and Social Council was a step in the right direction.

As a faithful member of the United Nations for the last 19 years, Afghanistan has consistently supported the ideals of the UN Charter and our government has done its best to strengthen the world body. The part played by the Afghan delegation in finding a solution of the UN's financial problem has elicited praise from the world at large and from leaders of the United Nations.

The people and government of Afghanistan will continue to give their sincere support to the principles embodied in the UN Charter and to see that as the result of improvement in its functioning the organisation can serve the cause of world peace more effectively and can also help all peoples to achieve prosperity.

Political problems apart, the UN has the responsibility to in the growth of develop- countries. This task has not neglected, but unless more ous efforts are made with cooperation of the develop- countries it may be long be- fore the wide gap between the two parts of the world is filled.

It is a profitable pay- ment to the need- ing countries all- gar- Me- also in

## Pazhwak Addresses UN Assembly

The following is the first part of the text of the speech delivered by the Afghan Ambassador to the United Nations, Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, in the UN General Assembly on Oct. 4.

On behalf of the Afghan delegation, I should like to associate myself with the members of the General Assembly in congratulating most sincerely His Excellency Amintore Fanfani, Foreign Minister of Italy, on his election as President of the twentieth session of the General Assembly.

Not only a well-known statesman but also a man of knowledge and a scholar of great eminence, Foreign Minister Fanfani's election to this high office is a tribute to his great country and an expression of the high esteem with which he is personally regarded by all Members of the Assembly.

Among the tributes paid to him, perhaps the most impressive expressions were those, whereby so many nations spoke of their ancient and present relations with the country which he represents.

Afghanistan, as a country which enjoys most friendly relations with Italy, naturally associates itself with these countries. We were, therefore, grieved to learn of the accident suffered by our distinguished President and we would like to take this opportunity to convey to him our best wishes and hopes for a speedy recovery.

I should also like to pay tribute to His Excellency Alex Quaison-Sackey, the President of the nineteenth session, who fulfilled the heavy responsibilities and duties of that office in a most admirable way during one of the difficult sessions in the history of the Organization. I am sure that his contributions to the work of the United Nations shall always be remembered.

**NEW MEMBERS**  
The representative of Japan has already spoken on behalf of the Asian countries to welcome the admission of the Gambia, the Maldives Islands and Singapore to membership in the United Nations. However, I should like to take this opportunity to extend once again our most heartfelt congratulations to the Governments and the peoples of these new Member States. We are confident that they will make a constructive contribution to the work of the United Nations.

Since we met last time and I had the privilege of addressing the General Assembly, at home we have been pursuing our objectives of economic, social and cultural development, guided by our firm belief in the lofty principles of democracy as the traditional way of life of our people and as an essential precondition for the preservation of freedom, equality and the dignity of the human person.

Soliman Demirel, the new Prime Minister of Turkey, can claim to be a political successor of the late Adnan Menderes without having inherited the dictatorial tendencies of the latter. This combination has earned him an overall majority in the Turkish Parliament and for the country it has brought the prospect of a period of stable government which has been sadly lacking since before the deterioration of Menderes' regime in the late 1950s.

The Justice Party has won the election not so much through a propaganda campaign which had Menderes riding a white horse through the skies of Istanbul, but rather because of its appeal to the "grass roots" elements of Turkish life. Kemal Ataturk's attempts to rid Turkey of the more reactionary elements had gone too far and too fast under his successor for the average peasant to keep up with it. There was a feeling that the regime was on the side of the

No change has taken place in the international policy of Afghanistan. We continue to be a non-aligned country whose basic traditional policy is one of friendship and co-operation with all peoples and nations.

**NON-ALIGNMENT**  
As the oldest non-aligned State Member of the United Nations, we are most gratified that the sincerity of our impartiality, objectivity and independent judgment in regard to all international situations has continued under all circumstances and thus has strengthened and expanded our relations with our friends on all continents. We are not a party to any form of association, alliance or bloc which would in any way influence us to judge any situation except on its merits. It is in this spirit that I venture to express our views on some of the problems before the General Assembly.

The policies of non-alignment have played a significant role in the maintenance of peace and in other fields of international endeavour. That has made us more confident that the co-operation of the non-aligned countries and the impartiality and objectivity of their relations with others of their kind will result in the realisation of the peaceful objectives which are common to us all.

**CEASEFIRE WELCOMED**  
Thinking for a second of an old saying which goes, "No matter how much peace you have at home, you cannot enjoy it in a disturbed neighbourhood," I should say that no other country is more unhappy about the recent events in the subcontinent of India than is Afghanistan. It is only natural for us to be disturbed over the grave situation which still prevails in that region of the world, to which we belong.

Under the present circumstances, we do not think that any other problem should be of greater concern to anyone than putting a permanent end to armed confrontation and bloodshed. The efforts already made in that direction are a great source of satisfaction to us. The wisdom demonstrated by the Governments of India and Pakistan in accepting the ceasefire was in no way surprising to any reasonable and peace-loving mind.

We have welcomed these developments with the strong hope that they might lead to a peaceful and permanent solution of a problem which has been one of the most important international preoccupations, not only of the Asian countries but of the world community as a whole. War is the most undesirable way of seeking a solution of any dispute. In the India-Pakistan conflict, it is not only most undesirable but also most unlikely to lead to a solu-

tion of the problem. The Government of Afghanistan desires a peaceful solution, not only of this problem, which has already led to war between two neighbouring countries, but also of all problems in the region which are unhappy remnants of the colonial era. Afghanistan will approve of no policy which is not aimed, before all else, at the maintenance of peace and security in a region to which she belongs, a policy in the interest of the peoples, for whom peace is the only condition in which they can fulfil their aspirations for their economic, social and cultural development.

The end of colonial rule in that part of the world created not only the problem of Kashmir but also certain other problems which have affected the relations between the countries of that area in an undesirable manner; for in those countries, could co-operate with each other in a most friendly atmosphere for the well-being of their peoples.

**PAK VIEW REFUTED**  
In view of the existence of such problems, neither Afghanistan nor anyone else could agree with the following statement made in the general debate by one speaker on the morning of 28 September or any statement similar to it made at any time anywhere: "The creation of Pakistan, where Muslims would be free to develop in accordance with their culture and way of life, was the result of the democratic process of self-determination... which each of the provinces which today form part of Pakistan freely and formally expressed its desire to do so. Kashmir alone of those states, provinces and territories of pre-partitioned India has been deprived of the right to participate in this process of self-determination." (1339th meeting, page 58).

As I have said, we cannot agree with that statement. As an ex-ample, the disputed territory of Pakistan, referred to in pre-partitioned India, and the North-west Frontier Province and the tribal territories, where the fate of a much larger population than that of Kashmir is involved, a population which has been continuously demanding its right to self-determination, was also deprived of that same right. Fortunately, this problem is not yet before the United Nations, and we hope that it will be solved by peaceful means and in a spirit of understanding and friendship on the basis of the will of the people and their political leaders.

Unless we are deliberately pressed in the matter, we shall consider this clarification sufficient to prevent the repetition of such statements, because from the bottom of our hearts we seek nothing but friendship, understanding and to have a sense of justice prevail.

## PRESS

At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial on preservation of vegetation said that according to the Agriculture Ministry's statistics more than three million saplings of fruit trees and other plants have been distributed throughout the country. Most of these saplings were planted during March.

For implementation of projects already undertaken more and more saplings of fruit trees will be distributed in the Nangarhar Valley.

Stressing the importance of trees, the paper said that apart from providing good weather and fruits for export, they are also the main source of fuel. In Afghanistan, more than five million acres of land is covered by forests. Most of these forests are in Paktia province. Steps are being taken by individuals and organizations to develop forests in the country.

Describing forests as an important source of national wealth, the paper commended the conference on conservation of forests now being held in Kabul under the auspices of the Agriculture Ministry. It is the 21st such conference. These annual conferences are held alternately in Kabul and Moscow and are attended by Afghan and Russian experts. Both countries exchange views on experiences gained during the year and discuss common problems.

The editorial mentioned two main difficulties in regard to the development of forests in Afghanistan. After the saplings are planted in spring care is not taken to see that they are watered properly. Many of the young trees are destroyed. We should plant as many trees as we can but not without making proper provision for their care. The paper pointed out that among the domestic animals goats are the worst enemy of young plants.

The second problem is posed by plant diseases. The Agriculture Ministry has taken some steps to fight the pests, but apparently its efforts have not been effective. The editorial expressed the hope that the Ministry will publicise the findings and conclusions of the conference for the benefit of farmers in the country.

Islah in its editorial yesterday dealt with the problem of traffic and transportation in Kabul. As the capital of the country and the centre of social and economic activity, Kabul is attracting more and more people from other parts of the country and the population of the city is continuously on the increase.

The number of buses running in Kabul is not adequate since the city is not compact. Public complaints are as justified as the difficulties of the Kabul Transport Company.

The editorial suggested that we should have electric trams in the city. With the completion of the Mahipar and Noghloo hydro-electric projects, there will be adequate supplies of electricity in the town to run tram services.

The use of electricity will save foreign exchange now being spent on importing petrol. The Kabul Transport Company, with the help of the Chamber of Commerce, the Ministry of Interior and the Traffic Department, should invite experts from foreign countries to implement such a project.

In a letter in the same issue of Islah, Abdullah Chardari, re-minded the Police Department of the murder of Enayatullah committed some time ago. Abdullah said that the people of Chardari are awaiting the police report how this murder was committed and want to know how this ninth grade student was killed.

Prussian born, Tillich was a German in 1933 after he was forced to leave his native Germany and came to the United States. He was a member of the United Nations before coming to Chicago.

Tillich died Friday at the age of 79. He had been stricken with a heart attack Oct. 13.

**THEOLOGIAN TILICH DIES IN CHICAGO**  
CHICAGO, Illinois, Oct. 24 (AP)—Associates paid tribute to Paul Johannes Tillich's distinguished career and works Saturday. The world known theologian's family announced that his funeral will be private and his brain will benefit to science.

## The World We Want

IN THE HARSH WORLD OF 1965—the year marking the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations—the over-all objective of the Organisation, "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war", is again obscured by disputes, and even by actual conflict.

In subscribing to the United Nations Charter, nations have undertaken to abjure war as an instrument of national policy. However, the history of the last two decades established all too clearly that violence has not been effectively eliminated from international relations.

For those—and they are certainly in the vast majority—who believe in the aims and ideals of the United Nations Charter and who are convinced that a new world system must be developed to provide a better prospect for peace and justice, the present time is a trying one. At last, both the means and the general desire to secure peace and justice for all exist. Whatever other differences there may be, there is no disagreement about the kind of world we wish to have.

What, then, is lacking? Why is the goal so elusive? Secretary-General U Thant has put it in these words: "We have accepted the idea of the United Nations as a representative instrument for promoting and maintaining international order. This is an important step away from the old and narrowly nationalistic attitudes".

An international treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water, is now in effect and more than a hundred states have adhered to it.

Contd. on page 4

## Heppling Gives Impressions After 3½ Years As UN Chief

Following are excerpts from a speech by UN Chief in Afghanistan Sixteen Heppling, who will be leaving Kabul soon, at the 1965 UN Day programme arranged by the Kabul Municipality and the Friends of the U.N. Society.

What then have I learnt in Afghanistan? Well, it is too much to be fully covered in a brief speech, but let me point to a few things and let me start with one or two of the problems of development. And let me be as outspoken as I believe a friend has the right to expect from a friend.

Afghanistan is still in the beginning of its efforts to bring about the social and economic development that its people rightly demand. It therefore continues to have all the classic characteristics of a newly developing country with regard to vital statistics, production capacity and patterns of production, consumption, shortage of trained and skilled manpower, illiteracy, shortage of resources for investment.

But there is also something else, which has struck me quite forcibly here as a characteristic of a developing country and that is the difficulties it encounters in trying to make full use of the assets it already has.

This question of making full use of existing resources constitutes no doubt a very complicated problem. In the first place the problem itself is not a single one. It is several problems gathered under one heading. There is the problem of utilising fully existing capital assets in the form of buildings, machinery and equipment of various sorts.

There is furthermore the problem of prolonging the life-time and efficient service of such assets, in other words maintaining one's assets in a proper shape as long as this is economically justified. And there is thirdly the all-important problem of utilising properly the human resources that are available.

One of my observations is therefore that whereas a developing country certainly needs a number of new things, fresh capital, new machinery, more well-trained people, it also needs—and sometimes as badly—to devote more thought to the question of how to utilise and take proper care of what it already has.

Another observation which has come home to me was the importance for economic and social development of streamlined administrative procedures. I am sometimes inclined to think that in certain cases nothing more or less than an administrative revolution is called for.

This has partly to do with my comments a little while ago on the need to utilise trained person-

nel properly, which can only be done if the administrative system provides civil servants with a great deal of personal security so that they have the responsibility that should accompany the authority formally accorded to them.



Sixteen Heppling, Resident Representative of the United Nations in Afghanistan.

Authority without responsibility as well as responsibility without authority can only lead to a low degree of efficiency in administrative work. But this also means that a government must be prepared to allow in its civil servants a certain margin of error and that only experience and continuing training can narrow it. It is therefore gratifying to note how more and more attention is currently being paid to problems of administration in Afghanistan.

A third lesson I have learned has to do with the conflict that often exists between economic and social reform and advance on one hand and traditional attitudes on the other. Although this conflict is obviously a deterrent to progress in a number of cases, its importance should perhaps not be overemphasised.

We are talking of a historical process, and we must have the patience to allow it time to do its job. I have always contended that every developing country must be seen in its own historical perspective also by outsiders. This is the only way in which we can grasp the present and understand what can and cannot be done about its problems.

On the other hand Afghanistan has offered the world an outstanding example of social change, and therefore of change of attitudes, over the last couple of years. It has set an example of how a revolution can be carried through peacefully. And it has in my view created for itself a unique opportunity to push ahead at more rapid rate than many other developing countries.

I am firmly convinced that given continued peace in the

Contd. on page 4

## UNITED NATIONS DAY

## Secretary General's Message

"If ever there was a time in the history of man when he ought to find it intolerable to live with the risk of war—which indeed is a risk of annihilation—and when he had the means to dispel it and to promote instead the well-being of humanity in every corner of the earth, that time is now."

"This risk, however, is still with us, deadly and real. It is dangerously increased every time that a substantial number of us, impelled by motives of short-sighted interest, fanaticism or narrow nationalism, ignore the imperative need to weigh our decisions and actions against the good of mankind as a whole. It grows more fearful every time that, in the pursuit of varied and conflicting ambitions, we dare to believe that we can follow with impunity policies and strategies which we well know to have brought us close to disaster even in less dangerous times."

"Yet, as I said in San Francisco last June, at the meeting commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter, I believe that we are increasingly conscious of the need to harmonise our thought and actions. We have a mounting fear and hatred of war through-out the world, based partly upon the new destructive power of weapons and partly upon a moral revulsion against violence. We have a general agreement, in principle at least, that the domination of

one nation or group of nations by another is intolerable, and that mutual aid and co-operation are the best bases for the relationship between nations. We have the possibility of raising standards of living and opportunity through international co-operation—an immense incentive to peace."

"We can, if we work together, provide, within a generation or so, a much higher standard of living and reasonable opportunities for all men. We have the possibility of great advances in science, technology and in as yet unexplored realms of the human mind, as well as in outer space—advances of which will be more rapid and less risky if the skill and talent of all nations can be combined in an organised effort. Finally, we have an agreed framework, the United Nations system, within which, if we wish, we can pursue our aims and bring about a orderly development in international life."

"These are the assets, unprecedented in their potential power for good, which man has at his disposal today in order to banish the risk of which I have spoken. We can ill afford not to use these assets to the full; and I see grounds for believing that, step by step, we shall do so. The fact that the General Assembly is again able to conduct its normal work, after the deadlock which paralysed the session last year, is encouraging evidence that the Members of the

United Nations do wish to pursue an orderly development and that they recognise that the best and perhaps the only way of doing so is through international co-operation. That recognition comes too soon, for in the meantime, new actual or potential conflicts have arisen or spread, bringing suffering to many thousands of people involved and poisoning the relationship among many states. The knowledge that five nations are now in possession of nuclear weapons, and the realisation that several others are capable of developing them, make an agreement on disarmament—or at least on halting the spread of these weapons—more urgently needed than ever. And on the economic scene, the deteriorating position of the poorer countries in relation to that of the richer creates problems more formidable than before, and more deserving than ever of the effective international machinery for development is capable of mounting against them."

"It seems clear, as the United Nations begins the third decade of its life, that great as are the dangers in the world which it serves, they are no greater than the opportunities open to us. These opportunities must be urgently seized by governments, organisations and individuals alike, for in the making and building of peace every kind of positive effort is required."

## Almost 150 International Experts Work For Eleven Specialised UN Agencies Here

The technical assistance programme of the United Nations and its specialised agencies began in Afghanistan 15 years ago.

The impact of the UN's 15 years activities has been profound in many fields such as education, rural development, and child health. But as UN chief in Afghanistan Sixteen Heppling points out it is in the very nature of technical assistance that it often works for future situations and its results can only be appreciated when some time has passed and the basic conditions have caught up with the specific level of development where the experts and the projects find themselves.

Other words, technical assistance programmes are assigned to serve for the future and not when that future becomes the present, will the results of its efforts emerge.

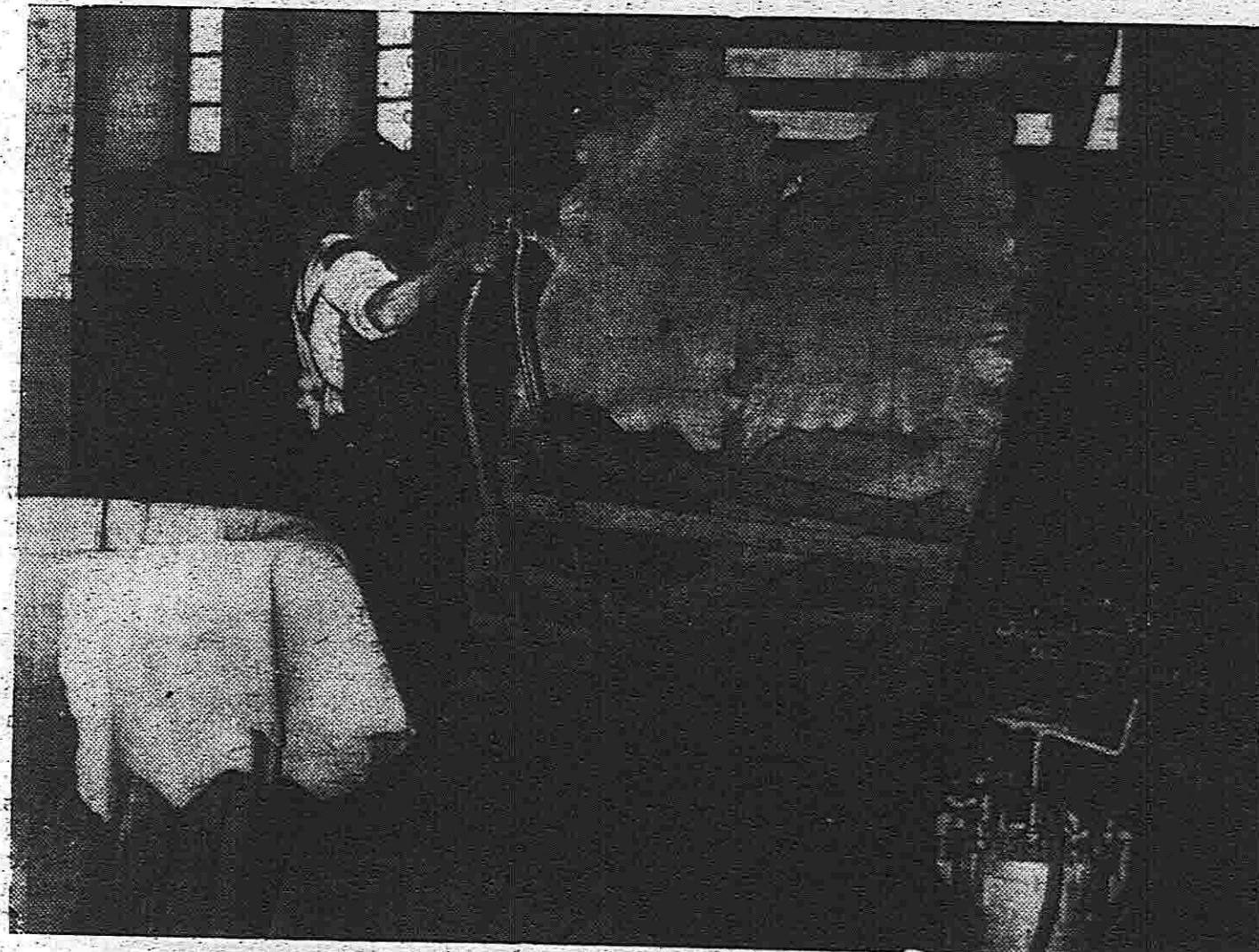
The scope of the UN's activities

During the past year the activities of Special Fund in Afghanistan expanded. One new project recently approved is cooperation in the establishment of Housing and Town Planning authority.

In the field of rural development the United Nations and its specialised agencies have provided Afghanistan with nearly a dozen experts. In taking Kabul's census, which is to serve as a pilot project for a future census taking of the entire country, a population expert, assisted by an associate expert, both provided by the United Nations, helped the Ministry of Interior.

The Special Fund is contributing a cash outlay of \$1,287,780 for the five-year ground water investigation, which will cover an area of 26,850 sq. km. in different parts of the country. The purpose of the project is to demonstrate mo-

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Afghanistan has been working to step up the development of its small scale industries. As part of this project an International Labour (ILO) expert has been assisting in

modernising the tanneries in rural areas. A centre equipped with modern installations and machinery has been established in Charikar. There is also a shop opened by the

centre, in the commercial section of Kabul where the tanners can sell their merchandise. The picture shows a view of the tannery in Charikar. (UN Photo)



## Swiss Negotiate Plans To Transport Cubans To U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, (AP).—Swiss Ambassador Emil Stadelhofer flew here from Havana Saturday to work on details for an anticipated exodus of thousands of Cubans to the United States.

The envoy arrived here for weekend conferences at the State Department amid Washington optimism that an agreement will be reached soon and that negotiations are proceeding in a normal way and he himself has seen Prime Minister Fidel Castro three times, including twice Friday, Swiss diplomat added.

Just how many will ride the proposed refugee lift to Florida still hinges on how many decide to leave, U.S. sources estimate range from 2,000 to 55,000.

Because the Swiss represent the United States in Cuba, Stadelhofer has been a middleman in negotiations set off by Castro's Sept. 28 offer to let his countrymen leave Oct. 3 acceptance.

A major transportation means is expected to be an American airlift from Varadero airport, about 85 miles (136 km) east of Havana.

Assessing Castro's motives in allowing fellow Cubans to leave the island, U.S. officials say they are inclined to accept the explanation given by the Premier himself. Castro says he wants a "truly free society of socialist men and women", and "those who do not wish to live under socialism, under our new society" can get out.

## Soviet Union, Cuba Relations Close, Gromyko Says

HAVANA, Oct. 24, (Tass).—The Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, now in Cuba, spoke on Havana Television Friday.

He said the Soviet Union and Cuba are not merely good friends. "Relations between our two countries are permeated by great warmth revolutionary solidarity, and genuine internationalism. The Cubans are class brothers for the Soviet people."

He said: "headed by the United States, the imperialists are frightened by the successes of world socialism, the scope of the national-liberation revolutions, the growing organisational standards of the working class in the capitalist countries. They endeavour to stop this progressive process by means of aggression and armed interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples."

"This is seen from the example of Cuba, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic and other countries. But the imperialists will achieve nothing good except a senseless aggravation of the international situation. The times are different now and the development of world events no longer depends on them."

World War II, which involved many scores of countries, Gromyko went on to say, showed convincingly that peace is indivisible. "This tenet is even more correct today than ever before. There are no nooks in the world today where the aggressor could sit it out if he unleashed a new war and atomic bombs started falling."

## London Leaders Talk Trade Here

KABUL, Oct. 24.—At a meeting on Saturday with members of the Afghan Chamber of Commerce and other businessmen the London Chamber of Commerce mission discussed different aspects of trade between Afghanistan and Britain. The meeting, held at the salon of the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank, lasted until 3:30 in the afternoon. Discussions centered on the export of Afghan fruit, wool, linseed and sesame, sheep and goat hides and matters relating to the sorting and packing of goods in accordance with British standards.

## Ikeya Seki's Photos Show Comet Has Sodium, Calcium

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, (AP).—Preliminary studies of the Ikeya-Seki comet which blazed spectacularly across the skies this week show it contained gases of sodium, calcium and iron, the National Science Foundation reported Saturday.

A three-man team of scientists made the studies through the world's largest solar telescope at the Kitt Peak national observatory near Tucson, Arizona.

Dr. Keith Pierce, head of the solar division, said in the report the best studies were obtained Wednesday as the comet, then about two million miles from the sun, was racing toward the sun at 300 miles per second. It has passed about 320,000 miles from the sun's surface and is heading out to the far reaches of the solar system.

## Brezhnev Says Imperialists Exploiting Indonesian Situation

MOSCOW, October 24, (DPA).—

SOVIET Communist Party Secretary, Leonid Brezhnev Saturday said that "imperialist forces" are trying to exploit the present situation in Indonesia for their own interests.

Speaking at a celebration in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, the Secretary pointed out that the Indonesian people had won independence and embarked on the path of strengthening their state and developing the national economy "in a long and hard-fought struggle against imperialism."

"It is clear", Brezhnev continued, "that under these conditions the unity of all progressive nation-

al forces in the country takes on special significance.

"This is the reason why all of Indonesia's sincere friends cannot but feel concern over the fact that a campaign against left-wing organisations, the Communist Party included, is being built up there recently," he said.

Brezhnev added that the Soviet Union was convinced that the unity and cohesion of all the "sound, progressive forces" corresponded to the basic interests of the Indonesian people.

He expressed the hope that neither "internal or external reaction" would be able to destroy this unity and divert Indonesia from the solution of the talks set by the revolution.

The Soviet leader also levelled a heavy attack on the "mounting aggressiveness of imperialism" which he said found expression in the unleashing of local conflicts in different areas.

"If these minor conflagrations are not extinguished in time, they may flare up into a universal nuclear missile war, the destinies of entire nations will be endangered."

"The Soviet people demand resolutely an end to the war waged by U.S. imperialism in Vietnam", Brezhnev said.

## Cultural Delegation To China Returns

KABUL, Oct. 24.—The Afghan cultural delegation led by Abdul Ahad, Director General of the Department of Social Guidance in the Ministry of Press and Information, which went to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Chinese government three weeks ago, returned to Kabul Saturday.

During its stay in China the delegation visited cultural and industrial organisations in various parts of the country.

On arrival at the airport Ahad expressed appreciation for the hospitality accorded the delegation by the government and people of China.

## Heppling Compares Afghanistan To Car With Powerful New Motor In UN Day Speech

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world Afghanistan has every chance to become a model of rapid economic and social development. It is like an old, sturdy car which has been provided with a new, powerful engine. This new engine will not only push speed of the car up, but help it climb steep slopes, steeper than it has ever been able to do before. And the important thing is that

the passengers, i.e. the people of this country, are cheering at the new achievements of their old vehicle, they are prepared to rush out and start pushing it over the high passes. The passage is perhaps bumpy here and there, but all roads cannot be paved simultaneously.

For me personally it has been fascinating to live through the past few years, during which so many fundamental changes have taken place in Afghanistan. They have rightly been ascribed to His Majesty the King, but it does not deduct anything from his greatness, if I say that he must also have been sensitive to his people's wishes and aspirations which have clearly pointed to the need for such changes. This shows a relationship between the Sovereign, and people which is based on benevolence and progressive thinking.

When one looks at the prerequisites for development one can I believe, pinpoint four distinct issues, namely the availability of natural resources, the availability of skills, the avail-

ability of capital for investment and the will to develop. This last asset is perhaps the most important of all. It is in fact the starting point of all efforts to achieve economic and social progress. Without it all our efforts are of no avail.

What makes work in Afghanistan so particularly rewarding is that all the time one has the feeling of participating in a tremendous although difficult effort to advance and that this effort is based on a will to improve conditions, to catch up with nations that are better off. Afghanistan is tired of its backwardness; Afghanistan is tired of its isolation; Afghanistan is tired of the ignorance of its people. Afghanistan has made its decision to become a progressive state, where people will be able to live the kind of life that corresponds to all the promises of its inherent qualities.

I am deeply grateful to have been given an opportunity to contribute a little to this development.

## UN Helps Plan Highways, Schools

(Contd. from page 3)

der ground water exploration and assessment techniques and to help collect and compile all data on national water resources. In addition, the project will make it possible to draw a national water policy upon which soundly based investment programmes can be formulated.

The Special Fund also helped launch a feasibility study of the direct Kabul-Herat route project the first phase of which will be completed by February or March next year.

Under a request from the government of Afghanistan the Special Fund agreed to help Afghanistan establish a Housing and Town Planning authority. A project manager has arrived and work on the plan of operation is now being finalised.

ILO assistance to Afghanistan began in 1953, when an expert came to conduct a survey of small scale industries, with particular reference to handloom cotton and silk weaving and carpet making in the rural areas, and wood and metalwork in the towns.

In subsequent years ILO assisted in carrying out recommendations arising from initial surveys, in preparing for the introduction of producers cooperatives, in development of leather tanning industry, in collection of employment information in various parts of the country and also in estimating manpower requirements for the second Five Year plan.

In advising on the possibility of training a social security scheme, drafting of labour legislation and in conducting courses and seminars in all aspects of personnel management for the personnel directors of the country's major offices. It also provided extensive training for the staff of the Labour Department by means of course and on-the-job instruction and advice and has prepared textbooks, which have been translated into Dari on personnel management and Labour Department administration.

During 1964-65 27 Food and Agriculture Organisation experts helped in research programmes, experimental farms, irrigation projects and in building of canals. They also helped in launching a locust control programme and in extension work.

In 1964 UNESCO and the Afghan government entered into a partnership to increase the output of well-trained teachers urgently required in the schools. The Academy of Teacher Training was established as an institution which carries out two very important functions. Not only does it train teachers for the primary schools of Afghanistan but it also prepares a large number of lecturers for the future primary school training colleges which will be set up throughout the country.

In 1964 also an advisory group of educational planning experts visited Afghanistan and made a preliminary study of possibilities of developing primary and secondary education up to 1980. The report of this group has provided a foundation for the work of the present planning team which has been working with the Ministry

of Education since August 1964.

Technical assistance in civil aviation started in Afghanistan in 1952. Since then International Civil Aviation Organisation has provided Afghanistan with 36 experts who have worked on implementing Afghanistan's civil aviation's development programme.

Afghanistan has been a member state of the World Health Organisation since April 1958. Throughout its membership the government has taken an active part in the proceedings of the world health assembly and has participated in the annual sessions of the regional committee for the Southeast Asia region. This year Afghanistan will be the host country for the eighteenth session of the regional committee.

During the period 1964-65 two experts were provide to Afghanistan by World Meteorological Organisation for training meteorological specialists of high level at Kabul University and advising the meteorology department. At the same time the Afghan Meteorology Service will receive from WMO meteorological equipment towards the end of the year worth \$10,000.

In the expanded programme of technical assistance for 1965-66 \$24,000 has been allotted for various projects in Afghanistan by international Atomic Energy Agency.

From 1950 to 1965 United Nations Children's Fund has assisted Afghanistan in following fields: malaria eradication, typhus control basic health, maternal and child welfare, disease control and diagnostic laboratories, feeding programmes, pediatrics and obstetric training, immunisation and vaccine production, rural development and educational programmes.

## The World We Want

(Contd. from page 3)

International co-operation through the United Nations, has also contributed since 1945 to the emergence, as free nations, of more than 40 dependent territories; and through the international trusteeship system, eight former trust territories have been guided towards independence. As a further stimulus to bring about the end of colonialism, the General Assembly in 1960 adopted a Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. A special committee to examine the implementation of the Declaration has been at work since 1961.

In the economic and social field, there is today a great deal of international co-operation quietly being carried out among nations, directed at what has been called the real enemies of man: poverty, disease, ignorance and illiteracy. In the hope of expanding such co-operation and making it better known among peoples everywhere, the United Nations has proclaimed 1965 as "International Co-operation Year".

The lingering poverty in Asia, Africa and Latin America, where two thirds of mankind live contrasts sharply with dynamic population increases.

The question still remains, whether the world community will put to constructive use the tremendous power for progress which has been placed in its hands, or whether in its divided state it will let its opportunities slip, or even worse, let its great potential be perverted into destruction and strife. There is little doubt as to which alternative the peoples of the world desire, and the United Nations is the instrument through which, together, they may achieve it.

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